Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1825. [NO. 25.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM
in the Western part of North-Carolina.

THE following scheme is the result of a meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Mechanical Society, for the purpose of devising ways and means to exchange the labor already expended in manufacturing, for another stock of materials, that they may continue cheerfully in the exercise of their occupation, by which alone they have been instructed to make a subsistence. The great want of vent for the labor of the very limited manufactories of the western part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by those who have been taught to rely on their profession alone for the support of their families; and such indigence will doubtless keep every branch of mechanism that labors under it, in an awkward and cramped condition, that must retard that energetic spirit, without which it is impossible for the art to flourish.

The society feels sanguine in the hope, that gentlemen who are not in the habit of embarking in lottery schemes generally, will be influenced by charitable motives to encourage mechanism at their doors, and thereby have an opportunity of profiting themselves $500 for $2 in advance, and affording their countenance for the encouragement of the best interest of the western part of the state. And for the security of those who may embark in this scheme, the society propose appointing several disinterested persons to value the work, and see that it shall not be imposed on the people at exorbitant prices. The society has succeeded in procuring gentlemen to superintend the drawing, in whom the public has full confidence, and whose names will give a character to the Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is likely, will be in February.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at $2.
Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1	Prize of	$500 (Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is	$500
1	do	$300 (Family Coach)	is	300
1	do	$250 (Gig)	is	250
1	do	$180 (do.)	is	180
1	do	$130 (do.)	is	130
2	do	$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is	200
2	do	$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2	do	$20 (Bedsteads)	is	40
3	do	$14 (a set of Tables)	is	42
2	do	$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3	do	$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1	do	$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10	do	$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10	do	$5 (Hats)	is	50
1	do	$4 (Candlestand)	is	4
1	do	$3 (do)	is	3
20	do	$3 (do)	is	60
300	do	$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
431	do	$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.)	is	431
793				$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

•15

AARON WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental
PAINTER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

☞ Painting in the country will be done on short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-guilt.

Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1tf

A Bargain.

ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st. situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDW'D. M. BRONSON.

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

William L. Weddington vs. James Means. } Attachment levied on lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is *ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1825.

Joseph Young vs. James Means. } Attachment levied on lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Means, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

DAN'L. COLEMAN, *C. C. C.*

3mt30—price adv. $4

State of North-Carolina,

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court.

Lewis' Adm'rs. vs. John Lewis. } Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt35.—Price adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

February Term of Mecklenburg County Court.

William Salters vs. William Douglass. } Original Attachment, levied on 5 negres, July, Sam, Frank, Jude and Mary.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next court of this county, on the 4th Monday in May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by default against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

3mt35.—Price adv. $4.

20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, a negro man, named SAM, near 30 years of age, yellow complexion, common size, slim and straight made, large eyes, acquiline nose, by trade a black-smith; has forged papers, which he will use as passes. He was born and raised in Virginia, brought from there and sold to me five or six years ago, and it is believed he will aim to return to his native place, somewhere near Richmond, in Virginia. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of him to me in this place, or for his being confined in any jail, and information forwarded, so that I can obtain him.

SAMUEL W. YOUGUE.

Winnsborough, S. C. *Feb.* 29, 1825. 3t26

Plantation and Mills for sale.

FOR sale, a valuable plantation, containing 125 acres, lying on the waters of Dutchman's Creek, Lincoln county, about two miles from its mouth. The improvements consist of a good dwelling-house, barn, and the necessary out-houses, all under goodr epair. There are, also, a Saw Mill and a Grist Mill, on the premises, in good order. Persons disposed to purchase these valuable possessions, will of course call and judge for themselves. Terms of sale, and any other information required, can be obtained, on application to the subscriber.

ROBERT REED.

March 5, 1825.—3t25p

The Subscriber

HAVING received the appointment of Auctioneer for the town of Charlotte, respectfully offers his services, in that capacity.

Consignments of goods will be received and sold on the usual commission.

JOHN H. NORMENT.

March 5, 1825.—5t27

Dr. Samuel Greer's Estate.

ALL persons indebted, by book account, to the late Dr. Samuel Greer, will please to call and settle the same, either by note or otherwise, on or before the 20th of March, or their accounts will be indiscriminately put in suit.

THOMAS J. GREER, *Adm'r.*

3t25p

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO apprentices, from 15 to 17 years of age, will be taken to the Carriage Making Business, if application be made soon. Such as can come well recommended for sobriety and industry, will meet with suitable encouragement, on applying to the subscribers.

SPENCER & MERRILLS.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

It will be seen by the subjoined correspondence, which a friend has transmitted to us from Gibraltar, that the American naval commander in the Mediterranean, the worthy Commodore Creighton, made a humane attempt last autumn, to rescue some of the Spanish patriots from the fangs of their oppressors. Through the Spanish general, O'Donnell, was not then under the necessity of shedding blood, he was not long afterwards employed in that work by orders from the court. Our correspondent writes thus under date Gibraltar, Dec. 15th, 1824.

"There are many of these unfortunate beings, the Spanish Constitutionalists, in this bay. Driven from Spain and not being admitted *to land in Gibraltar*, they are compelled to remain on board of small vessels in the bay, wherein they subsist chiefly by the bounty of strangers and the fish they catch alongside. Among them are colonels and various officers of distinction with their familie, without means to go to any other country. This spectacle would harrow almost any heart."

"U. S. ship Cyane,
Gibraltar Bay, October 25, 1825.

"*Your Excellency.*—I have heard with deep concern, that a number of Spanish subjects, are to be shot to death, to-morrow, at Algeziras, for having committed an offence, against the Laws of Spain, the justice of which punishment, I will not presume to call in question.—Should it however be in your Excellency's power to pardon these unfortunate, and deluded men, may I ask in the name of humanity, that this act of clemency may be extended towards them, and whether the examples already made, will not answer the ends of justice?—But if your Excellency cannot pardon, may I hope that you will postpone the execution of their dreadful sentence, until I can write to the Minister of the United States, at Madrid, that he may intercede, with his Most Catholic Majesty, in behalf of these miserable men.—Spare them, I beseech your Excellency, and stop the arteries of Spanish blood, which has already been so abundantly shed, and let Spain repose with her children, but not destroy them.—I appeal to your Excellency with confidence, having heard much of your Excellency's mind, and excellent character.

"I beg your Excellency, to accept the assurance of my very high consideration and respect.

(Signed) JOHN ORDE CREIGHTON,
Commanding the United States ship and Vessels cruizing in the Mediterranean.

"*To his Excellency General O'Donnell, Commander in Chief of the Royal Spanish Troops, Algeziras.*"

"*Sir*,—I have received your kind letter, dated yesterday, by which you solicit the pardon of some unfortunate Spaniards, whom you suppose under sentence of death, and to be executed today.

"I hasten to inform you, Sir, that such news reported to you at Gibraltar, is without foundation, and that I am not for the present, under the unpleasant necessity of shedding human blood, by the authority of the laws.—But should I unfortunatelv be obliged, to resort again to such a repugnant and dreadful step, intended to repress atrocious crimes, I have no authority to stop or suspend the execution of the sentence, although desirous to show you, Sir, the consideration which your interference greatly deserves. May your life be long preserved.

(Signed) JOSEPH O'DONNELL.

"Algeziras, 26th October, 1824.

"*To the Commander of the United States Ships in the Mediterranean.*"

Annexed is the answer given by the Bashaw of Tangiers in the name of the Emperor of Morocco, to the demand made by the Spanish government that "the vassals of His Most Catholic Majesty" who had taken refuge in Barbary, should be delivered up. The Emperor wrote to the Bashaw—"Thou hast done well in not giving up the Spaniards—they have taken "refuge under our flag and must be protected." The barbarian and infidel monarch appears to great advantage in contrast with the Royal minion of the Holy Alliance.

Answer of the Bashaw.

"His Majesty cannot for a moment entertain the idea of delivering up the persons who come to his dominions, placing trust and confidence in a monarch, just and beneficent, who respects the precepts of God, given through his Prophet.

"If the men claimed by the King of Spain be offenders against the laws, his Majesty should suspend their punishment until he be firmly seated in his throne, and when that period arrives, the Emperor will have a direct understanding with the King of Spain, who may then demand them, for it is the duty of sovereigns to respect and attend to each others wishes.

"If the King of Spain considers these men as offenders, because they have not opposed Destiny, be it so:—Other kings there are, and friends too of the King of Spain, who do not look on them in that light, and would moreover, have wished them to have taken refuge in their territories, where they would have been protected.

"The Emperor is a lover of clemency, and is not a stranger to the principles of justice, and therefore he cannot without offending God by breaking the commads of his prophet, accede to the wishes of his friend the King of Spain."

From the National Journal.

The President's Accounts.—It was our intention to have examined, paragraph by paragraph, the communication of Mr. GILES to the Richmond Enquirer, on the subject of the President's Accounts; and to have exposed its numerous gross errors and malignant mis-statements; but, upon looking over the Journal of the Proceedings of the Senate, in relation to the nomination of Mr. MONROE, as Secretary of State, we find that it contains so full a refutation of the vile slanders which it was the design of that communication to revive, for the mere gratification of personal enmity, that we shall content ourselves with publishing the following extract from the Journal:

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13th, 1811.

The following written message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Coles, his Secretary:

To the Senate of the United States:

Commissions having been granted during the recess of the Senate to the following persons, I now nominate them to the same offices, as respectively annexed to their names, viz.

James Monroe, of Virginia, to be Secretary of State, vice Robert Smith, resigned.

THURSDAY, Nov. 14th, 1811.

The Senate took into consideration the message of the President of the United States of yesterday, nominating James Monroe and others to offices.

Mr. Giles submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the following be agreed to, and inserted among the rules of the Senate for conducting executive business:

"In all cases of nomination, where the person nominated shall have been previously employed in the disbursment of the public monies, a statement of his public accounts shall be laid before the Senate, from the proper Department, before a vote shall pass in favor of such nomination;" which was read and considered, and after debate, and on motion,

The further consideration thereof was postponed until to-morrow.

A motion was made by Mr. Giles to postpone the further consideration of the message of the President of the United States of yesterday, nominating James Monroe and others, for the purpose of adopting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to be caused to be laid before the Senate a statement of the accounts of James Monroe, Esq. with the United States, during his several foreign missions; and, after debate, the motion was withdrawn.

A motion was made by Mr. Giles, that the nomination of James Monroe, Esq. contained in the message of the President of the United States, of yesterday, be referred to a select committee, for the purpose of inquiry, and to report thereon; and on the question to agree thereto, it was determined in the affirmative.—Yeas 24; Nays 7.

On motion by Mr. Tait, the yeas and nays having been required by one-fifth of the senators present, those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio, Campbell, of Tennessee, Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Dana, Franklin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Leib, Lloyd, Reed, Smith of Md. Smith of New-York, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington.

Those who voted in the negative are:

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bradley, Brent, Lambert, Pope, Tait.

So it was resolved that the nomination of James Monroe, Esq. to be Secretary for the Department of State, be referred to a select committee, to inquire and report thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. *Giles*, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Bibb, be the committee.

MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1811.

Mr. GILES, from the committee to whom was referred, on the 14th instant, the nomination of James Monroe to be Secretary for the Department of State, reported, "*That they have examined the accounts of Mr. Monroe while acting as a foreign minister, and find nothing therein to justify the rejection of the nomination.*"

Whereupon, on the question, "will the Senate consent and advise to the appointment agreeably to the nomination?"

It was unanimously determined in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Tait, the yeas and nays having been required by one fifth of the Senators present, those who voted are—

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bradley, Campbell, of Ohio, Campbell of Tennessee, Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, German, *Giles*. Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith, of Md. Smith of New-York, Tait, Taylor, Varnum, Worthington.

So it was resolved that the Senate do advise and consent to the appointment of James Monroe, agreeably to the nomination.

Office of the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE of the United States, Feb. 25, 1825.

I certify the aforegoing are true extracts from the Executive Journals of the Senate of the United States, and from which the injunction of secrecy has been removed.

CHARLES CUTTS, Sec'ry Senate U. S.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

LIONEL LINCOLN.

The narrative of the battle of Bunker Hill, in the new novel *Lionel Lincoln*, by the author of the Pioneers and the Pilot, is a fine specimen of his descriptive powers, the details being highly graphical and vivid. Personal observation of the ground and adjacent scenery enabled him to combine exactness with the glow of his powerful touches. We read last week the whole production. At present, we have not room fully to state our opinion of it.

Considering it as a novel, in which light it will be generally viewed and judged, the first volume is certainly somewhat heavy—the attention of the reader is not fixed—his imagination not excited; there is too much of downright politics and history. The second volume, however, possesses a deep dramatic interest; it is marked by what we may call romantic action and machinery—the strong genius of the author works vigorously both in the comic and pathetic scenes, some of which are worthy of his best efforts. We were particularly struck with the marriage in the church and the succeeding chapter. We could complain of some parts, and of the catastrophe, as having too much of the horrible. The two principal characters, in fact, are an idiot and a lunatic, in the choice of whom, it does not appear to us that as much judgment was exercised as ability in the delineation and employment of them. *Job Pray* and *Ralph* are generally well, and sometimes admirably developed and moved as *dramatis personae*; but it is disagreeable to taste and sensibility, that beings so stricken should be rendered agents so prominent and important.

We shall not institute a comparison between this work and either the Spy, Pioneers, or Pilot. The subjects of the two last were more favorable for a display of the writer's peculiar talent and experience, and for the excitement and entertainment of most readers. They have the charm and paramount merit of brilliant originality and particular skill and knowledge. Let Lionel Lincoln, however, be regarded as what it seems to have been intended; a true legend in the main, the first of a series by which American history is to be illustrated and recommended; to be re-produced in the most engaging form; that form under which facts may be impressed upon the world with the aid of excited curiosity and fancy, and the author enjoys scope for the exertion both of his great faculties as a novelist, and his affections as a patriot. We trust that he will furnish similar legends of all the "*thirteen* republics:"—a remarkable fertility of genius is required for the execution of such a task, and he has afforded evidence of his competency, sufficient, we think, to warrant us in relying upon the success of his labors. In his preface to the present volumes, he derides the advice of critics; nevertheless, we shall venture to suggest that his diction is still susceptible of improvement in points which are by no means trivial.

Indian Longevity.—"Within these last eight years," says the Canada Spectator, "there have died in the village Coganawaga, 10 Indians, each of them past an hundred years of age.—Some days ago, the curate buried a woman aged 166. There is now living a squaw, who has her descendants to the fifth generation; in other words, the child has now living, her mother, grandmother, grandmother's mother, and grandmother's grandmother."

A proposition is made in the Boston Centinel to continue the New-York canal to Boston harbor.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BY

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

On being sworn into Office, as President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1825.

At a quarter before 12 o'clock, the President elect, accompanied by the President of the United States, and escorted by a considerable body of gentlemen, composed of strangers and citizens, and the Military of the District, repaired to the Capitol, where he was received by the Committee of Arrangement of the Senate, and conducted into the Senate Chamber; from whence he proceeded, with the Senate, to the Hall of the House of Representatives, attended by the Heads of Departments, the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and the gentlemen selected as his associates, for the officers of the day, and the Mayors of the three Corporations of the District.

The President of the Senate, with the Secretary of the Senate, were placed on the right of the Chair; the Ex-President on his right, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the Clerk of that House on his left; the Heads of Departments were seated on the right, and the Foreign Ministers with their suits on the left of the Chair.

The Judges of the Supreme Court occupied a table in front of the Chair.

The Senate filled the seats immediately in front; Members of Congress, including the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with their officers, and such persons as by the standing rules of Congress, are admitted to seats within the Chambers, occupied seats on the floor. Officers, Civil, Military, and Naval, were also admitted in the lobbies and upon the floor of the Hall.

In compliance with an usage, coeval with the existence of our Federal Constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow-citizens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to bind myself by the solemnities of a religious obligation, to the faithful performance of the duties allotted to me, in the station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed, in the fulfilment of those duties, my first resort will be to that constitution, which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the Executive Magistrate; and, in its first words declares the purposes to which these, and the whole action of the Government, instituted by it, should be invariably and sacredly devoted—to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the People of this Union, in their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men, who contributed to its formation through a most eventful period in the annals of the world, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, incidental to the condition of associated man, it has not disappointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country, so dear to us all; it has, to an extent, far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this People. We now receive it as a precious inheritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, doubly bound by the examples which they have left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labours, to transmit the same, unimpaired, to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of thirty-six years since this great national covenant was instituted, a body of laws enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies. Subordinate departments have distributed the Executive functions in their various relations, to Foreign affairs, to the Revenue and Expenditures, and to the military force of the Union, by land and sea. A co-ordinate department of the Judiciary has expounded the Constitution and the Laws; settling, in harmonious coincidence with the Legislative will, numerous weighty questions of construction which the imperfection of human language had rendered unavoidable. The year of Jubilee since the first formation of our Union has just elapsed; that of the Declaration of our Independence is at hand. The consummation of both was effected by this Constitution. Since that period, a population of four millions has multiplied to twelve. A territory bounded by the Mississippi has been extended from sea to sea. New States have been admitted to the Union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first confederation. Treaties of Peace, Amity, and Commerce, have been concluded with the principal dominions of the earth. The people of other nations, inhabitants of regions acquired, not by conquest, but by compact, have been united with us in the participation of our rights and duties, of our burdens and blessings. The forest has fallen by the axe of our woodsmen—the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce has whitened every ocean. The dominion of man over physical nature has been extended by the invention of our artists. Liberty and Law have marched, hand in hand. All the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectively as under any other government on the globe; and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditures of other nations in a single year.

Such is the unexaggerated picture of our condition, under a Constitution founded upon the Republican principle of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is but to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. From evil, physical, moral, and political, it is not our claim to be exempt. We have suffered, sometimes by the visitation of Heaven, through disease; often by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war; and, lastly, by dissensions among ourselves—dissensions perhaps inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but which have more than once appeared to threaten the dissolution of the union, and, with it, the overthrow of all the enjoyments, of our present lot & all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these dissensions have been various, founded upon differences of speculation in the theory of Republican government; upon conflicting views of policy, in our relations with foreign nations; upon jealousies of partial and sectional interests, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions, which strangers to each other are very apt to entertain.

It is a source of gratification and encouragement to me, to observe that the great result of this experiment, upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Union, justice, tranquillity, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty—all have been promoted by the government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time; looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and the just will now admit, that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error. The Revolutionary Wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the government of the United States first went into operation under this Constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and sympathies, which kindled all the passions, and embittered the conflict of parties, till the Nation was involved in War, and the Union was shaken to its centre. This time of trial embraced a period of five-and-twenty years, during which, the policy of the Union, in its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most arduous part of the action of our Federal Government. With the catastrophe in which the Wars of the French Revolution terminated; and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no difference of principle, connected with the theory of Government, or with our intercourse with foreign nations, has existed, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or to give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or legislative debate. Our political creed is without a dissenting voice that can be heard, that the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate government upon Earth—That the best security for the beneficence, and the best guaranty against the abuse of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections—that the General Government of the Union, and the separate Government of the States, are all Sovereignties of limited powers; fellow-servants of the same masters, uncontrolled within their respective spheres, uncontrollable by encroachments upon each other—That the firmest security of peace, is the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war—That a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden of taxation—That the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power—That the freedom of the press and of religious opinion should be inviolate—That the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation, union, are articles of faith upon which we are all agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederated Representative Democracy were a government competent to the wise and orderly management of the common concerns of a mighty nation, those doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies, to be erected upon the ruins of the Union, they have been scattered to the winds. If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign nation, and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political contention, and blended into harmony the most discordant elements of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party. It is that of discarding every remnant of rancour against each other; of embracing, as countrymen and friends; and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence which, in times of contention for principle, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion.

The collisions of party spirit which originate in speculative opinions, or in different views of administrative policy, are, in their nature, transitory. Those which are founded on geographical divisions, adverse interests of soil, climate, and modes of domestic life, are more permanent, and therefore, perhaps, more dangerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our government, at once federal and national. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve, alike, and with equal anxiety, the rights of each individual state in its own government, and the rights of the whole nation, in that of the union. Whatever is of domestic concernment, unconnected with the other members of the Union, or with other lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the state governments. Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the federative fraternity, or of foreign powers, is of the resort of this general government. The duties of both are obvious in the general principle, though sometimes perplexed with difficulties in the detail. To respect the rights of the state governments is the inviolable duty of that of the union: the government of every state will feel its own obligation to respect and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices every where too commonly entertained against distant strangers, are worn away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allayed by the composition and functions of the great national councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our country, while meeting to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are deputed, learn to estimate the talents, and do justice to the virtues of each other. The harmony of the nation is promoted, and the whole union is knit together by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse, and the ties of personal friendship, formed between the representatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service at this metropolis.

Passing from this general view of the purposes and injunctions of the Federal Constitution, and their results, as indicating the first traces of the path of duty, in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the administration of my immediate predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, and to the honor of our country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the legislature, have been—To cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war—To yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own—To cherish the principles of freedom and equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed—To discharge, with all possible promptitude, the national debt—To reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force—To improve the organization and discipline of the army—To provide and sustain a school of military science—To extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation—To promote the civilization of the Indian tribes, and—To proceed in the great system of internal improvements, within the limits of the constitutional power of the union. Under the pledge of these promises, made by that eminent citizen, at the time of his first induction to this office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed; sixty millions of the public debt have been discharged, provision has been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent, among the surviving warriors of the revolution; the regular armed force has been reduced, and its constitution revised and perfected; the accountability for the expenditures of public moneys has been made more effective; the Floridas have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific ocean; the Independence of the Southern nations of this hemisphere has been recognised, and recommended, by example and by counsel, to the Potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications and the increase of the navy—towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves—in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind—in exploring the interior regions of the union, and in preparing, by scientific researches and surveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of our country.

In this brief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty, for his successor, is clearly delineated. To pursue to their consummation those purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are in future ages to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union; that in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and splendour of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived, thousands of years, after all her conquests have been swallowed up in despotism, or become the spoil of barbarians. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of Congress for legislation upon objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to doubts, originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first National Road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then unquestioned. To how many thousands of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury? Repeated, liberal and candid discussions in the Legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions of enlightened minds, upon the question of constitutional power. I cannot but hope that, by the same process of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all constitutional objections will ultimately be removed. The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government, in relation to this transcendently important interest, will be settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow-citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportuniiy of addressing you at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upright and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country, and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me, to her service, are all the pledges that I can give for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislative Councils; to the assistance of the Executive and subordinate departments; the friendly co-operation of the respective State governments; to the candid and liberal support of the people, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public service: and knowing that, except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain, with fervent supplications for his favour, to his overruling Providence I commit, with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate, and the future destinies of my country.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY MARCH 4, 1825.

At a special meeting of the Senate of the United States, called by written notice from the President of the United States, held at the Senate Chamber of the Capitol—

At about half past ten o'clock, the Senate was called to order.

Mr. MILLS, of Massachusetts, rose and said, that the VICE PRESIDENT, (Mr. CALHOUN,) being present, he proposed that Mr. JACKSON, of Tennessee, being the oldest Senator now present, administer to him the oath of office.

This being assented to—

The oath of office was accordingly administered to the VICE PRESIDENT by the General; after which ceremony, he took the Chair as President of the Senate. A short time afterwards, he rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I feel deeply the responsibility of the station, to which, as the presiding officer of this body, I have been called by the voice of my fellow-citizens.

To no other branch of the govrnment has the constitution assigned powers more various or important than to the Senate. Without intending to examine either their extent or character, I may be permitted to remark, that, while the other branches are confined, with few exceptions, to what may be considered their appropriate powers, to this body, only is granted a participation in all the different powers of the government—Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary.

In its Legislative character, it partakes, with the House of Representatives, in all the powers vested in Congress, excepting that of originating revenue bills; in its Executive, it holds an important control over the powers of appointing to office and forming treaties; and, in its Judiciary, it constitutes the court before which all the officers of the government may be held accountable for an honest discharge of duty; while, from its peculiar character, as the Representative of the States, it is emphatically the guardian of their rights and sovereignty.

It must be apparent that, on a wise and virtuous exercise of these important powers, the success of our free and happy system of government, in no small degree, depends. We, accordingly, find that the framers of our constitution have bestowed the greatest attention on the organization of this body; and with such happy success, that it is as admirably adapted to the discharge of each of its various and dissimilar functions, as if any particular one only, instead of all, had been the sole object of its creation. So fortunate, indeed, is its structure, in every respect, that even time, instead of impairing, has had the opposite effect, of remedying what might, at first, be considered the only defect in the body. At the formation of the government, the members of the Senate were, probably, too few to attract the full confidence of the people, and thereby give to it that weight in the system which the constitution intended. This defect has, however, been happily removed by an extraordinary growth. In the short space of thirty-six years, eleven new states have been added to the union, and twice that number of Senators to the body; and before the termination of the next four years, the original number of states and senators will be more than doubled.

I feel, gentlemen, that I owe an apology for touching on subjects which must be familiar to this enlightened body, and also for adding, what must be known to all, that a successful discharge of the duties assigned by the Constitution to the Senate must depend, notwithstanding the skill of its organization, almost wholly on the patriotism and wisdom of the members. These high attributes, I however feel assured, from past and present experience, will never be wanting in the members of this body.

In fulfilling your important functions, something will depend on the skill and impartiality of the presiding officer. In regard to the former, I can promise nothing. I am without experience, which only can give the requisite skill in presiding, and feel that I must often throw myself on your indulgence. I shall, however, indeavour to compensate for the want of skill by the most rigid impartiality. In this office, I shall regard only the Senate and its duties, and I shall strive with a feeling of pride (in the station, I trust not reprehensible,) to preserve the high character already attained by the Senate for dignity and wisdom, and to elevate it, if possible, still higher in the public esteem.

Exhibition of Manufactures.

The Rotunda of the Capitol had, yesterday, the appearance of a Bazaar, and attracted more visitors than either of the Senate or House of Representatives. From 11 till 4, there was a constant and crowded succession of individuals, of both sexes; and the exhibition was such as both to justify and satisfy the very laudable curiosity which had been excited.

Amongst the articles which were exhibited, we observed superb specimens of domestic broad-cloths, cassimers, &c. from the Wolcott woollen manufactory, at Southbridge, Massachusetts, as well as from the manufactories of Milbury, in Massachusetts; Litchfield, in Connecticut; Steubenville, in Ohio; and other establishments, the names of which have escaped us, from the hasty manner of the survey we were enabled to take. The maximum price of the broad-cloths was 12 dollars per yard.

The cottons were in abundant variety, from the manufactories of New-York, New-Jersey, &c. and were of excellent materials and workmanship; some of them vieing with the best productions of the foreign market.

There was, also, an extensive assortment of flannels—some of them of the manufacture of our own District—of the baizes, floor-cloths, &c. &c.

Silks were exhibited in abundance, and of a quality which exceeded our highest expectations.

Among the hardware, we noticed some finely finished grates, from the manufactory of Morris, of Philadelphia, made for the Lehigh coals. One of these grates which was marked $125, attracted particular attention and admiration. Fenders, spades, shovels, hoes, bird-cages, bellows, brushes, &c. were shown in considerable variety.

We also observed an exquisitely finished secretary and book-case, exhibited by John Needles, a manufacturer of cabinet furniture, from Hanover street, Baltimore; which, for the beauty of the wood, and the excellence of workmanship, is, at least, equal to any thing which we have seen. It was marked $125.

Some ingenious models of machinery were also exhibited.—*Nat. Journal.*

The visitors who attended at the Capitol, yesterday, to inspect the Domestic Manufactures, were as numerous as on the day preceding. Several new and valuable specimens were exhibited. Among other articles, we observed some elegant andirons, made by Hubball, of Baltimore, one pair of which was marked $45. There were some handsome grates also of the same maker. Mr. Coppuck, of Baltimore, exhibited a model of his patent kitchen: and we observed a beautiful saddle and bridle, and carriagings, by Peachy, of Baltimore, marked $50.

Two splendid piano fortes, one a cabinet, and the other a horizontal instrument, of the manufactory of Dubois and Stoddart, of New-York, have arrived, but could not be opened until this morning. We understand they are unmatched in beauty and workmanship, and brilliance of tone.

In our notice of yesterday, we omitted to mention some highly finished cut glass decanters, from the manufactory of Bakewell, Page, and Bakewell, of Pittsburg, and presented by them to Mr. Clay. The durable and beautiful patterns of floor-cloth, manufactured by Mr. Macauley, of Philadelphia, have on both days attracted much attention. These cloths are manufactured in breadths as wide as 7 yards, and pieces 140 yards in length, without any seams, so that they cut to any size. Their durability is such, that they will wear from 12 to 15 years, and, after that time, when the colors have faded, they may be newly stamped by the manufacturer, or painted over in common oil colors, and will be as serviceable as at first.

Among the machinery is a very ingenious machine for clearing the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, by Mr. McDuffie, who, we believe, was a competitor for the premium offered by the Engineer Department, for the best machine for that purpose. There was also a portable spinning machine, which is intended for the use of private families.

We observed among the visitors yesterday, Gen. Lafayette, who appeared to be particularly pleased with the various articles which he examined.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1825.

We have this week the pleasure of laying before our readers the inaugural address of Mr. Adams. It is able, eloquent, perspicuous, and deserves, and no doubt will receive, the most attentive consideration. The vivid and "unexaggerated picture of our condition, under a constitution founded upon the republican principle of equal rights," is drawn with the hand of a master, and is not more agreeable than it is just. Those parts of the address which speak of parties, and the former party divisions, are worthy of the highest commendation; they contain the noblest sentiments, sentiments such as every one, in the calm and unimpassioned moments of reflection, will acknowledge to be those of the enlightened statesman and honest patriot; and although to a few, to the bigots of party, they may not be acceptable, yet by the intelligent and liberal, in all quarters, by the great mass of the people, they will be received with approbation. The principles which he has laid down, as his guide in administering the government—by which all his measures will be regulated,—afford the most cheering prospect to his friends,—and, indeed, to all, who look rather to the general prosperity and happiness of the country, than to the interests of party or of a few individuals,—that the constitution will be maintained in its purity, the great interests of the country be promoted and cherished, its resources developed, and its character raised still higher in the estimation of foreign nations.

As to internal improvements, to which Mr. Adams declares himself friendly, we know there exists a radical difference of opinion; but we trust that those who differ from him, in their views of the constitution on this subject, will do justice to the honesty of his motives and the purity of his patriotism. Some of the greatest men the country can boast, agree with Mr. Adams in his construction of the constitution; and if the sentiments of a majority were any evidence of the correctness of a principle, Mr. Adams certainly has that most decidedly in his favor.

The close of his address, we think, is calculated to conciliate even his determined enemies; and we are confident, that his reliance upon the people, on the candid and enlightened public, for their liberal support, "so long as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal," will not be disappointed.

New-Cabinet.—The following nominations, made by Mr. Adams, have been confirmed by the Senate:

Henry Clay, *Secretary of State.*
Richard Rush, *Secretary of the Treasury.*
James Barbour, *Secretary of War.*
Alexander H. Everett, of Massachusetts, Minister to Spain.
Mr. Poinsett, of South-Caarolina, Minister to Mexico.

The Board of Internal Improvements met at Fayetteville, week before last, agreeably to appointment, and adjourned on Tuesday, the 9th instant. All the members were present, viz: Governor Burton, Gen. James Iredell, Gen. E. B. Dudley, and Maj. D. M. Forney. The operations on the Cape-Fear between Fayetteville and Wilmington, will be commenced, as early in the season as possible; and Mr. Fulton has been instructed by the Board to proceed to the North forthwith, to procure a Dredging Machine, to be worked by a small Steam Engine, for the purpose of removing effectually the obstructions below Wilmington. It is the opinion of those best capable of judging, that during the coming season, the obstructions in the river above Wilmington, as well as at the Flats below, will be entirely removed, and thus open a free and safe navigation from Fayetteville to the ocean.

Another meeting of the Board will be held at Fayetteville, on Monday, the 23d of May, when they will proceed to examine all the works on the Cape-Fear.

At the dinner in Fayetteville, in honor of *Lafayette*, the following toast was given by the General:—

Fayetteville—May it receive all the encouragement, and obtain all the prosperity, which are anticipated by the fond and grateful wishes of its affectionate and respectful namesake.

The General also, in his reply to the address of Juge *Toomer*, says—"Upon entering the interesting and prosperous town, which has done me the honor to adopt my name, I can at once admire its progress and anticipate its future destinies; convinced as I am, that the generous and enlightened people of North-Carolina will continue all assistance to improve the natural advantages of Fayetteville, and make it more and more useful to the state." These extracts show that the General is not an inattentive observer of the country thro' which he passes, but that he views it not only with the eye of a statesman, but of one who feels interested in its welfare and prosperity. The natural advantages of Fayetteville, its vast importance to the state, both in a commercial and political point of view, at once struck his discerning mind; and we sincerely hope, that his anticipations of "its future destinies" will be realized to their fullest extent. If they are not, it will be from no insurmountable obstacle which nature has interposed—it will be from no want of the means, or from a deficiency in skill; but it will be owing to a cause as disreputable to the character, as its effects will be pernicious to the prosperity of the state.

If the interest of the people, if the character of the state is consulted, Fayetteville will be sustained; and the Legislature will not withhold its aid, until it becomes what it ought to be, the market town of the state, the depot for the produce of the rich counties in the West. We know, that at every session of the legislature, a violent opposition is made to internal improvements; but it is an opposition not founded in knowledge; and we trust its strength will annually decrease before the light of truth, until it shall entirely disappear. Let correct intelligence be diffused among the people, and we have no fears: internal improvement would then become as popular as its most ardent friends could wish, and the principal motive for opposition would be removed.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Bingham—I observed in your last number, when speaking of the reception which the Troop of Cavalry that composed the escort of Gen. Lafayette, met with at the various places where they halted on their march through the state, that you omitted to take any notice of their reception in the city of Raleigh. It is not my intention to question the propriety of that omission; for I am well aware of the opinion which has got abroad, that the troop did not meet with that hospitality and attention in Raleigh which they expected, and indeed had a right to expect:—on this subject, however, I am disposed to say as little as possible—where the fault lies, there let the blame rest. The object of the present communication is to rescue a few worthy individuals from the general charge of inhospitality which has been thrown out against the citizens of Raleigh; and it is from a grateful recollection of their kind attention and patriotic conduct towards the troop, that I, as a member of that body, take this opportunity of doing them justice. And I feel well assured, that there is not a single individual member of the troop, who will not readily and cheerfully join with me in rendering our grateful acknowledgments to the two Mrs. Devereaux, to Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Haywood, and Mr. Ruffin, for their polite attention and hospitality towards us during our stay in Raleigh. There were some others from whom we experienced much kindness and attention; but to those whose names are mentioned above, we feel particularly indebted.

From the National Journal.

THE INAUGURATION.

At an early hour yesterday morning, our city presented an unusual scene of bustle. There had been a great influx of strangers in the course of Thursday, in order to witness a scene, the entire grandeur of which consists in its simplicity, and the variety of associations to which it naturally gives birth. Whatever of splendour belongs to it is entirely intrinsic; there is no external show, no borrowed grandeur, none of the tinseling, nor glitter, nor circumstance of artificial pomp; yet its effect throws into the deepest shade the most magnificent spectacles which are dependent only on their gorgeousness for the interest which they create.

Agreeably to previous arrangements, the President and President Elect, escorted by the volunteer companies of the city and Georgetown, and a very considerable body of citizens on horseback and in carriages, set forward in procession to the Capitol. The cavalcade reached the Capitol a little before 12 o'clock.

The Senate had been convened at 10 o'clock; and at about half past ten, General Jackson, on motion of Mr. Mills, administered to Mr. Calhoun the oath prescribed by the Constitution to be taken by the Vice President; after which, Mr. Calhoun made a brief and pertinent address, which we shall endeavour to give hereafter.

About 12 o'clock, the President of the United States and President Elect having arrived, they were received by the Committee appointed for that purpose on the part of the Senate, and conducted to the House of Representatives, followed by the Senators and a number of Representatives and citizens.

Before ten o'clock, the galleries of the House of Representatives were filled to an overflow, and all the sofas and the seats which were not reserved for the Senators and Representatives, the public officers who had to officiate on the occasion, and the diplomatic corps, were entirely occupied by ladies, and numbers were compelled, notwithstanding, to abandon the hopes of obtaining even standing places long before the hour arrived for the commencement of the ceremony.

By 12 o'clock, the Hall was completely thronged, every avenue to the Chair being crowded so as to produce the greatest personal inconvenience to the individuals by whom they were filled. About that time, the sound of military music announced the approach to the Capitol of the procession by which the President and President Elect were escorted; and, in a few minutes afterwards, the doors were thrown open, and the procession entered the Hall of the Representatives. The rush at this moment was tremendous, and the doors were, for security, closed so rapidly, as to exclude many of the Senators, Representatives, and citizens who had remained in the Senate. As soon as the President Elect had ascended the Speaker's chair, and order had been in some degree restored, he delivered, in a tone of deep feeling, the address which will be found in another part of our paper.

As soon as he had concluded his address, which occupied about half an hour in the delivery, the oath prescribed by the constitution was administered by the Chief Justice, who was attended by the other Judges of the Supreme Court. The moment the oath was administered, the fact was announced abroad by a discharge of cannon. Mr. Adams then received the congratulations of his friends; after which, he left the Hall, and returned in the same order to his House.

On this interesting occasion, Mr. Adams acquitted himself so as to command the respect of all. Clothed in a complete suit of domestic manufactures, his appearance was such as the imagination would conceive of the Chief Magistrate of a Republic just beginning to feel the extent of its own resources, and the importance of its own character. In the delivery of his address he was visibly and considerably agitated; while the emphatic distinctness and propriety of his manner, produced a powerful effect upon his auditors. His compliment to the wise administration of Mr. Monroe was as just as it was eloquent. That virtuous citizen retires from his high office followed by the love and gratitude of a nation, to whose prosperity he has so greatly contributed. The mantle of his wisdom will fall on his successor: and may he also fulfil the high duties of this important station so as, like him, to promote the public good; and, like him, to merit and receive the public gratitude!

The National Intelligencer, of March 5, in giving an account of the inauguration, speaks of the congratulations to Mr. Adams, when he had taken the oath prescribed by the constitution, in the following manner:—

"The congratulations which then poured in from every side, occupied the hands, and could not but reach the heart of the President. The meeting between him and his venerated predecessor had in it something peculiarly affecting. General Jackson, we were pleased to observe, was among the earliest of those who took the hand of the President; and their looks and deportment toward each other were a rebuke to that littleness of party spirit, which can see no merit in a rival, and feel no joy in the honour of a competitor. Shortly after one o'clock, the procession commenced leaving the Hall; but it was nearly an hour before the clustering groups which crowded every seat and avenue completely retired."

"Of the several Inaugurations which we have seen, that of yesterday was most nearly approached by the second Inauguration of Mr. Madison, as President of the United States."

From the Montreal Courant of February 16.

A melancholy circumstance took place at Salmon River, about ten days ago, which is another dreadful proof of the unwarrantable and dangerous length to which the mad and infuriated passions when indulged, will lead the judgment.

A woman, named Pattie, daughter of Dr. Moses Pattie of Hawkesbury, U. C. went to Salmon River, in the state of New-York, and was engaged as a sewer, at that place. Justus Vidator, in whose house she remained, had a son, who had made overtures to the woman to become his wife, this she refused, in consequence of being already married, but previously abandoned by her husband. Young Vidator was suspicious of her having given a preference to another man, which it is said rendered him very outrageous. The night the fatal circumstance occurred, to which we allude, the parents of the young man were alarmed by the report of gun in the house; they immediately arose, and went to the room whence the noise proceeded: the son was in the room but would not admit them, alledging as a reason, that he was engaged firing at Indians who had surrounded the house, and were discharging arms through the window. In about three hours after the first report of the gun was heard, the parents gained admittance to the room, where the wretched woman presented a horrible sight, lying on the bed, covered with blood, but totally lifeless!—A musket ball was found in the bed, after having passed through her breast.—As soon as the Indians came to the knowledge of the accusation, they assembled in a body, to clear themselves of the crime, and declared that on the fatal night, there was not any of the tribe absent.

On examining the ball which was found in the bed, and trying it, it was ascertained to fit the barrel of a gun, which the young man previously borrowed from one of the Indians. The body of the poor woman was carried last week to Hawkesbury, and there interred. We are informed that young Vidator, together with the parents, have been arrested.

Our informant mentions that immediately on the parents entering the room, the son fired another shot through the window, in order to make a show of defending the house against some persons outside.

From the Salem (Washington co. N. Y.) Post, February, 23.

ANOTHER MURDER,

It is reported, took place a few days since, in or near Ogdensburg, in St. Lawrence country, attended with very aggravated and extraordinary circumstances. We have not heard the names of the parties. The leading facts, according to the reports in circulation, are these: A man in that vicinity, shortly after receiving $2000 in cash, went with his wife to visit some distant friends, leaving his house and family in charge of his daughter about 18 years of age, and a hired girl not much older. During his absence, a traveller put up one evening at a tavern on the opposite side of the road, where, after supper, he overheard some conversation which excited his suspicions that a plan was on foot for robbing him. He accordingly left the tavern and went over to the neighbouring house, and introducing himself to the daughter as the friend of her absent father, solicited lodging. The young woman objected, but at last consented upon condition that they might lock him up in his chamber. Not satisfied, however, with this precaution, before they retired, they stepped over to the tavern and invited the landlord's daughter to sleep with them. She came, and slept with the hired girl below stairs, while the young lady of the house occupied a room in the second story, adjoining the stranger's chamber.

About 1 o'clock in the morning, the daughter was awakened by her guest, who requested to be released. She declined opening the door until convinced of his honourable intentions, and alarmed by the noises from below, which the stranger said were indicative of robbery and murder. She silently followed him to the foot of the stairs where they heard, in a voice recognized as the landlord's, the appalling exclamation, "*I have killed my own daughter.*"

At that instant the speaker came out of the girls' bed-room, and as he approached, the stranger, with a pistol, shot him through the heart. The report, in a moment, brought a second robber to the spot, who shared the same fate: a third one, who had just filled his pockets with the $2000, then approached with an iron bludgeon, and aimed a blow at the head of the stranger. He evaded it, and closing in with the robber soon brought him to the floor, and with the aid of the young lady, succeeded in tying him. They then hastened to the bed-room, where a dreadful spectacle presented itself. The two girls were weltering in their blood, and were dead; and the fire was so scattered and kindled about the room, that in a few moments it would have been all in a blaze.

NOTICE.—The woods, for one mile surrounding town, will be set on fire on Tuesday evening, at 4 o'clock, if the weather will permit.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, Mr. William Beattie, to Miss Margaret Byram, both of this county.

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Humphrey Hunter, Mr. Dyson Lovelace, to Miss Louisa Fite.

For Sale, at my Store,

FOR Cash only, Irish Potatoes, fresh red Clover Seed, Castings, Linseed Oil, Paints, and an extensive assortment of MEDICINES and DRUGS; all of which will be sold very low.

JOHN IRWIN.

Charlotte, March 18, 1825.—1wp

Notice.

ALL those, whose subscriptions for building the church in Charlotte are yet unpaid, and those who took pews for the year ending August, 1824, are earnestly called on for immediate payment. Also, subscribers for enclosing the grave and church-yard, and for the purchase of a BELL, are requested to make payment, so that a bell may be purchased and put up with as little delay as possible.

JOHN IRWIN,
Treasurer of the Board Commissioners.
March 18, 1825.—25*

Notice.

THOSE persons that have not yet settled their accounts with the subscriber, will please call against the 30th of this month and settle them, as on that day I shall close my books, and all open accounts will be given to an officer for collection, without reserve.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

March 16, 1825.—2t26

Notice.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading for a note of hand, payable to Lincoln Stewart, due on the 25th December next, which note I am determined not to pay, as said Stewart has not complied with the stipulations agreed on, for which the note was assigned, with Buckner Lanier as security.

3t27p LEROY SECRIST.

Thalians! Attend!

THE members of the Charlotte Thalian Association, together with the members of the Shelbian Society and the citizens generally, are requested to meet at the Court-House on Monday evening, the 21st instant, 4 o'clk. P. M.

Saturday, March 19, 1825.

Windsor Chair Making Business.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SETTEES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE.

Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825.—3mt32

Mississippi.

THIS large, elegant, and well bred young horse, will stand the ensuing season in Mecklenburg county, at the following places, to wit:—at Robert Wilson's, 12 miles above Charlotte, Mondays and Tuesdays; in Charlotte, at Dr. Henderson's stable, Wednesdays and Thursdays; Fridays and Saturdays, at Robert I. Dinkin's, 9 miles below Charlotte, on the Old Nation Ford road, public days excepted, when he will be in Charlotte; and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Six Dollars the single leap; Twelve Dollars the season, payable the 1st of January, but to be discharged with ten, if paid within the season; and Fifteen Dollars to insure a mare with foal. Great care and precaution will be taken to avoid accidents; but no liability. The season will commence the 10th March and end 15th June.

DESCRIPTION.

MISSISSIPPI is a beautiful chesnut sorrel, near seventeen hands high, five years old this spring, well proportioned, and possessing great muscular power.

PEDIGREE.

MISSISSIPPI was got by the celebrated running horse Napoleon, who was got by Skyscraper, who was got by the famous imported horse Dare Devil, and was descended from the great running horse Eclipse. Napoleon's dam was the celebrated mare *Slow and Easy*, who was got by the celebrated horse Baronet, her dam by Cephalus; her gran-dam by Fearnought; Mississippi's dam was got by the celebrated running horse Double-head, who was got by the old sorrel Diomede. Double-head's performance on the Tennessee turf, was unequalled by any horse that ever run in that state, and warrants the assertion of his being a thorough bred horse; her dam was got by the running horse Old Belare, out of a partner and Fearnought mare.

CHALLENGE.

MISSISSIPPI has not yet had an opportunity of distinguishing himself as a runner, and of course has nothing to recommend him but his pedigree; but if any person wishes to test that fact, he can out-run any stallion foaled and raised in the state, from one-fourth of a mile to four miles, carrying the weight of his groom and saddle on each, for the amount of his season, or one thousand dollars.

WM. HOGAN.

March 1, 1825.—6t31

POETRY.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

SABBATH MORNING.

That holy calm which breathes from heaven,
Around the spot where Christ abode,
Which speaks the joys of sins forgiven,
And lifts the beaming eye to God;

That holy calm where passion's rage,
And earthly hope and fear are gone,
While o'er the soul's brief pilgrimage,
A softer radiance is thrown.

That holy calm thy breast shall feel,
As breaks the Sabbath's dawn once more;
And, to thine inmost soul, shall steal
The presence of the Comforter.

Around the throne already meet,
The unnumbered millions of the blest;
And tune their softest notes to greet,
Another Sabbath's sacred rest.

Though high above our feeble aim,
Rolls on their "unexpressive" song,
Our souls, communion still shall claim,
And mingle with the happy throng.

On earth below, in heaven above,
The peace, the joy, the praise are one;
And soon these souls from earth remove,
Where nought but heaven remains alone.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety.*

[We do not envy the susceptibility of his mind who can read the following article without feeling the keen reproof which it conveys to all of us. It is from the pen of the late JANE TAYLOR, author of "*Display: a Tale for Young People,*" and is one of a series of papers first published in a Magazine, and afterwards collected and published together. "*The Discontented Pendulum,*" one of the same series, some of our readers must have read and admired.

[*Mass. Yeoman.*

HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER.

In a remote period of antiquity, when the supernatural and the marvellous obtained a readier credence than now, it was fabled that a stranger of extraordinary appearance was observed pacing the streets of one of the magnificent cities of the East, remarking with an eye of intelligent curiosity every surrounding object. Several individuals gathering around him, questioned him concerning his country and his business; but they presently perceived that he was unacquainted with their language, and he soon discovered himself to be equally ignorant of the most common usages of society. At the same time the dignity and intelligence of his air and demeanour forbade the idea of his being either a barbarian or a lunatic. When at length he understood by their signs, that they wished to be informed whence he came, he pointed with great significance to the sky; upon which the crowd, concluding him to be one of their deities, were proceeding to pay him divine honors—but he no sooner comprehended their design, than he rejected it with horror; and, bending his knees and raising his hands towards heaven in the attitude of prayer, gave them to understand that he also was a worshipper of the powers above.

After a time, it is said that the mysterious stranger accepted the hospitalities of one of the nobles of the city; under whose roof he applied himself with great diligence to the acquirement of the language, in which he made such surprising proficiency, that in a few days he was able to hold inteligent intercourse with those around him. The noble host now resolved to take an early opportunity of satisfying his curiosity respecting the country and quality of his guest; and, upon his expressing this desire, the stranger assured him that he would answer his inquiries that evening after sun-set. Accordingly, as night approached, he led him forth upon the balconies of the palace, which overlooked the wealthy and populous city. Innumerable lights from its busy streets and splendid palaces were now reflected in the dark bosom of its noble river; where stately vessels, laden with rich merchandize from all parts of the known world, lay anchored in the port. This was a city in which the voice of the harp and the viol, and the sound of the mill-stone were continually heard—and craftsmen of all kinds of craft were there—and the light of a candle was seen in every dwelling—and the voice of the bridegroom and the voice of the bride were heard there. The stranger mused a while upon the glittering scene, and listened to the confused murmur of mingling sounds. Then suddenly raising his eyes to the starry firmament, he fixed them with an expressive gaze on the beautiful evening star which was just sinking behind a dark grove that surrounded one of the principal temples of the city. 'Marvel not,' said he to his host, 'that I am wont to gaze with fond affection on yon silvery star. That was my home—yes, I was lately an inhabitant of that tranquil planet; from whence a vain curiosity has tempted me to wander. Often had I beheld, with wondering admiration, this brilliant world of yours, even one of the brightest gems of our firmament—and the ardent desire I had long felt to know something of its condition, was at length unexpectedly gratified. I received permission and power from above, to traverse the mighty void, and to direct my course to this distant sphere. To that permission, however, one condition was annexed, to which my eagerness for the enterprize induced me hastily to consent—namely, that I must thenceforth remain an inhabitant of this strange earth, and undergo all the vicissitudes to which its natives are subject. Tell me, therefore, I pray you, what is the lot of man—and explain to me more fully than I yet understand, all that I hear and see around me.'

"Truly Sir," replied the astonished noble, "although I am altogether unacquainted with the manners and customs, products and privileges of your country, yet, methinks, I cannot but congratulate you on your arrival in our world; especially since it has been your good fortune to alight on a part of it affording such various sources of enjoyment as this our opulent and luxuriant city. And be assured it will be my pride and pleasure to introduce you to all that is most worthy the attention of such a distinguished foreigner."

Our adventurer, accordingly, was presently initiated in those arts of luxury and pleasure which were there well understood. He was introduced by his obliging host to their public games and festivals—to their theatrical diversions and convivial assemblies; and in a short time he began to feel some relish for amusements, the meaning of which, at first, he could scarcely comprehend.—The next lesson which it became desirable to impart to him, was the necessity of acquiring wealth, as the only means of obtaining pleasure. A fact which was no sooner understood by the stranger, than he gratefully accepted the offer of his friendly host to place him in such a situation in which he might amass riches. To this object he began to apply himself with diligence; and was becoming in some measure reconciled to the manners and customs of our planet, strangely as they differed from those of his own, when an incident occurred which gave an entirely new direction to his energies.

It was but a few weeks after his arrival on our earth, when, walking in the cool of the day with his friend, in the outskirts of the city, his attention was arrested by the appearance of a spacious enclosure near which they passed. He inquired the use to which it was appropriated.

"It is," replied the nobleman, "a place of public interment."

'I do not understand you,' said the stranger.

"It is the place," repeated his friend, "where we bury our dead."

'Excuse me, sir,' replied his companion, with some embarrassment, 'I must trouble you to explain yourself yet further.'

The nobleman repeated the information in still plainer terms.

'I am still at a loss to comprehend you perfectly,' said the stranger, turning deadly pale. 'This must relate to something of which I was not only totally ignorant in my own world, but of which I have, as yet, had no intimation in yours. I pray you, therefore, to satisfy my curiosity; for if I have any clue to your meaning, this, surely, is a matter of more mighty concernment than any to which you have hitherto directed me.'

"My good friend," replied the nobleman, "you must indeed be a novice amongst us, if you have yet to learn that we must all, sooner or later, submit to take our place in these dismal abodes—nor will I deny that it is one of the least desirable of the circumstances which appertain to our condition; for which reason it is a matter rarely referred to in polished society; and this accounts for your being hitherto uninformed on the subject. But truly, sir, if the inhabitants of the place whence you came are not liable to any similar misfortune, I advise you to betake yourself back again with all speed; for be assured there is no escape here—nor could I guarantee your safety for a single hour."

'Alas,' replied the adventurer, 'I must submit to the conditions of my enterprize, of which, till now, I little understood the import. But explain to me, I beseech you, something more of the nature and consequence of this wondrous metamorphosis, and tell me at what period it commonly happens to man.'

While he thus spoke, his voice faultered, and his whole frame shook violently; his countenance was as pale as death, and a cold dew stood in large drops on his forehead.

By this time his companion, finding the discourse becoming more serious than was agreeable, declared he must refer him to the priests for further information, this subject being very much out of his province.

'How!' exclaimed the stranger, 'then I cannot have understood you. Do the priests only die? are not you to die also?'

His friend, evading these questions, hastily conducted his importunate companion to one of their magnificent temples, where he gladly consigned him to the instructions of the priesthood.

The emotion which the stranger had betrayed when he received the first idea of death, was yet slight in comparison with that which he experienced as soon as he gathered from the discourses of the priests, some notion of immortality, and of the alternative of happiness or misery in a future state. But this agony of mind was exchanged for transport, when he learned, that, by the performance of certain conditions before death, the state of happiness might be secured. His eagerness to learn the nature of these terms, excited the surprise and even the contempt of his sacred teachers. They advised him to remain satisfied for the present, with the instructions he had received, and to defer the remainder of the discussion till to-morrow.

"How," exclaimed the novice, "say you not that death may come at any hour? may it not then come this hour?—and what if it should come before I have performed these conditions? Oh! withhold not this excellent knowledge from me a single moment!"

The priests suppressing a smile at his simplicity, then proceeded to explain their theology to their attentive auditor: but who shall describe the ecstacy of his happiness when he was given to understand that the required conditions were, generally, of easy and pleasant performance; and that the occasional difficulties or inconveniences which might attend them, would entirely cease with the short term of his earthly existence. "If, then, I understand you rightly," said he to his instructers, "this event which you call death, and which seems in itself strangely terrible, is most desirable and blissful. What a favor is this which is granted to me, in being sent to inhabit a planet in which I can die!" The priests again exchanged smiles with each other; but their ridicule was wholly lost upon the enraptured stranger.

When the first transports of his emotion had subsided, he began to reflect with sore uneasiness on the time he had already lost since his arrival.

"Alas, what have I been doing!" exclaimed he. "This gold which I have been collecting, tell me reverend priests, will it avail me any thing when the thirty or forty years are expired, which, you say, I may possibly sojourn in your planet?"

"Nay," replied the priests, "but verily you will find it of excellent use so long as you remain in it."

"A very little of it shall suffice me," replied he, "for consider, how soon this period will be past: what avails it what my condition may be for so short a season? I will betake myself from this hour to the grand concerns of which you have charitably informed me."

Accordingly from that period, continued the legend, the stranger devoted himself to the performance of those conditions on which, he was told, his future welfare depended; but, in so doing, he had an opposition to encounter wholly unexpected, and for which he was even at a loss to account. By thus devoting his chief attention to his chief interests, he excited the surprise, the contempt and even the enmity of most of the inhabitants of the city: and they rarely mentioned him but with a term of reproach, which has been variously rendered in all the modern languages.

Nothing could equal the stranger's surprise at this circumstance; as well as that of his fellow-citizens appearing generally so extremely indifferent as they did to their own interests. That they should have so little prudence and forethought as to provide only for their necessities and pleasures for that short part of their existence in which they were to remain in this planet, he could consider only as the effect of disordered intellect; so that he ever returned their civilities to himself, with affectionate expostulatien, accompanied by lively emotions of compassion and amazement.

If ever he was tempted for a moment to violate any of the conditions of his future happiness, he bewailed his own madness with agonizing emotions: and to all the invitations he received from others to do any thing inconsistent with his real interests, he had but one answer, —"Oh," he would say, "I am to die —I am to die."

The best Biographical account of Gen. *La Fayette* we have seen, is that contained in the last number of the North American Review. It concludes in the following eloquent strain. We copy it because it is so peculiarly adapted to the present moment. *Georgia Journal.*

"This is the distinguished personage, who, after an absence of eight and thirty years, is now come to visit the nation for whose independence and freedom he hazarded whatever is most valued in human estimation, almost half a century ago. He comes, too, at the express invitation of the entire people; he is literally the 'Guest of the Nation;' but, the guest, it should be remembered, of another generation, than the one he originally came to serve. We rejoice at it. We rejoice, in common with the thousands who throng his steps wherever he passes, that we are permitted to offer this tribute of a gratitude and veneration, which cannot be misinterpreted, to one, who suffered with our fathers for our sake; but we rejoice yet more for the moral effect it cannot fail to produce on us, both as individuals and as a people. For it is no common spectacle, which is now placed before *each of us* for our instruction. We are permitted to see one, who by the mere force of principle, by plain and resolved integrity, has passed with perfect consistency, through more remarkable extremes of fortune, than any man on record. We are permitted to see one who has borne a leading and controlling part in two hemispheres, and in the two most important revolutions the world has yet seen, and has come forth from both of them without the touch of dishonor. We are permitted to see that man, who first put in jeopardy his rank and fortune at home, in order to serve as a volunteer in the cause of Free Institutions in America, and afterwards hazarded his life at the bar of the National Assembly, to arrest the same cause, when it was tending to excess and violence. We are permitted to see the man, who, after three years of unbroken political triumph, stood in the midst of half a million of his countrymen, comprehending whatever was great, wise, and powerful in the nation, with the *oriflamme* of the monarchy at his feet, and the confidence of all France following his words, as he swore on their behalf to a free constitution; and yet remained undazzled and unseduced by his vast, his irresistible popularity. We are permitted to see the man, who, for the sake of the same principles to which he had thus sworn, in less than three years afterwards, was condemned to such obscure sufferings, that his very existence became doubtful to the world, and the place of his confinement was effectually hidden from the inquiries of his friends, who sent emissaries over half Europe to discover it: and yet remained unshaken and undismayed, constantly refusing all appearance of compromise with his persecuters and oppressors. We are, in short, permitted to see a man, who has professed, amidst glory and suffering, in triumph and in disgrace, the same principles of political freedom on both sides of the Atlantic; who has maintained the same tone, the same air, the same open confidence, amidst the ruins of the Bastile, in the Champ de Mars, under the despotism of Bonaparte, and in the dungeons of Olmutz.

"We rejoice, too, no less in the effect which the visit of General Lafayette is producing upon us *as a nation.* It is doing much to unite us. It has brought those together, who have been separated by long lives of political animosity. It helps to break down the great boundaries and landmarks of party. It makes a holiday of kind and generous feelings in the hearts of the multitudes that throng his way, as he moves in triumphal procession from city to city. It turns the whole people from the bustle and divisions of our wearisome elections, the contests of the senate house, and the troubles and bitterness of our manifold dissentions; and instead of all this, carries us back to that great period of our history, about which opinions have long been tranquil and settled. It offers to us, as it were, with the very costume and air appropriate to the times, one of the great actors, from this most solemn passage in our national destinies; and thus enables us to transmit yet one generation further onward, a sensible impression of the times of our fathers; since we are not only permitted to witness ourselves one of their foremost leaders and champions, but can show him to our children, and thus leave in their young hearts an impression, which will grow old there with their deepest and purest feelings. It brings, in fact, our revolution nearer to us, with all the highminded patriotism and self-denying virtues of our forefathers; and therefore naturally turns our thoughts more towards our posterity, and makes us more anxious to do for them what we are so sensibly reminded was done with such perilous acrifices for us.

"We may be allowed, too, to add, that we rejoice in General Lafayette's visit, on *his own account.* He enjoys a singular distinction; for it is a strange thing in the providence of God, one that never happened before, and, will probably, never happen again, that an individual from a remote quarter of the world, having assisted to lay the foundation of a great nation, should be permitted thus to visit the posterity of those he served, and witness on a scale so vast, the work of his own sacrifices; the result of grand principles in government, for which he contended before their practical effect had been tried; the growth and maturity of institutions, which he assisted to establish, when their operations could be calculated only by the widest and most clear-sighted circumspection. We rejoice in it, for it is, we doubt not, the most gratifying and appropriate reward, that could be offered to a spirit like his. In the beautiful phrase which Tacitus has applied to Germanicus, *fruitur fama;* for he must be aware, that the ocean which rolls between us and Europe, operates like the grave on all feelings of passion and party, and that the voice of gratitude and admiration, which now rises to greet him, from every city, from every village, and every heart, of this wide land, is as pure and sincere as the voice of posterity."

MORAL.

On the internal evidence of the divinity of Jesus Christ's Religion.

"It is a doctrine perfective of human nature, that teaches us to love God, and to love one another, to hurt no man, and to do good to every man; it *propines* to us the noblest, the highest, and the bravest pleasures of the world; the joys of charity, the rest of innocence, the peace of quiet spirits, the wealth of beneficence, and forbids us only to be beasts and to be devils; it allows all that God and nature intended, and only restrains the excrescences of nature, and forbids us to take pleasure in that which is the only entertainment of devils, in murders and revenges, malice, and spiteful words and actions; it permits corporal pleasures where they can best minister to health and societies, to conversation of families, and honor of communities; it teaches men to keep their words, that themselves may be secured in all their just interests, and to do good to others that good may be done to them; it forbids biting one another, that we may not be devoured by one another; and commands obedience to superiors, that we may not be ruined in confusions; it combines governments, and confirms all good laws, and makes peace, and opposes and prevents wars where they are not just, and where they are not necessary. It is a religion that is life and spirit, not consisting in ceremonies and external amusements, but in the services of the heart, and the real fruit of lips and hands, that is, of good words and good deeds; it bids us to do that to God which is agreeable to his excellences, that is, worship him with the best thing we have, and make all things else minister to it; it bids us to do that to our neighbor by which he may be better; it is the perfection of the natural law, and agreeable to our natural necessities, and promotes our natural ends and designs; it does not destroy reason, but instructs it in very many things, and complies with it in all; it hath in it both *heat* and *light*, and is not more effectual than it is beauteous; it promises every thing that we can desire, and yet promises nothing but what it does effect; it proclaims war against all vices, and generally does command every virtue; it teaches us with ease to mortify those affections reason durst scarce reprove, because she hath not strength enough to conquer; and it does create in us those virtues which reason of herself never knew, and, after they are known, could never approve sufficiently. It is a doctrine in which nothing is superfluous or burdensome, nor yet is there any thing wanting which can procure happiness to mankind, or by which God can be glorified: and if wisdom, and mercy, and justice, and simplicity, and holiness, and purity, and meekness, and contentedness, and charity, be images of God and rays of divinity, then that doctrine in which all these shine so gloriously, and in which nothing else is ingredient, must needs be from God: and that all this is true in the doctrine of Jesus, needs no other probation but the reading of the words." *Taylor.*